CIHM
Microfiche
Series
(Monographs)

ICMH
Collection de
microfiches
(monographies)

Canadian Institute for Historical Microreproductions / Institut canadien de microreproductions historiques

© 1998

Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

The Institute has attempted to obtain the best original copy available for filming. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of filming are checked below.

- ☐ Coloured covers / Couverture de couleur
- ☐ Covers damaged / Couverture endommagée
- ☐ Covers restored and/or laminated / Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée
- ☐ Cover title missing / Le titre de couverture manque
- ☐ Coloured maps / Cartes géographiques en couleur
- ☐ Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black) / Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)
- ☐ Coloured plates and/or illustrations / Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur
- ☐ Bound with other material / Relié avec d'autres documents
- ☐ Only edition available / Seule édition disponible
- ☐ Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion along interior margin / La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la marge intérieure.
- ☐ Blank leaves added during restorations may appear within the text. Whenever possible, these have been omitted from filming / Il se peut que certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas été filmées.
- ☐ Additional comments / Commentaires supplémentaires:

L'Institut a microfilmé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de filmage sont indiqués ci-dessous.

- ☐ Coloured pages / Pages de couleur
- ☐ Pages damaged / Pages endommagées
- ☐ Pages restored and/or laminated / Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées
- ☑ Pages discoloured, stained or foxed / Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées
- ☐ Pages detached / Pages détachées
- ☑ Showthrough / Transparence
- ☐ Quality of print varies / Qualité inégale de l'impression
- ☐ Includes supplementary material / Comprend du matériel supplémentaire
- ☐ Pages wholly or partially obscured by errata slips, tissues, etc., have been refilmed to ensure the best possible image / Les pages totalement ou partiellement obscurcies par un feuillet d'errata, une pelure, etc., ont été filmées à nouveau de façon à obtenir la meilleure image possible.
- ☐ Opposing pages with varying colouration or discolourations are filmed twice to ensure the best possible image / Les pages s'opposant ayant des colorations variables ou des décolorations sont filmées deux fois afin d'obtenir la meilleure image possible.

This item is filmed at the reduction ratio checked below / Ce document est filmé au taux de réduction indiqué ci-dessous.

10x		12x		14x		16x		18x		20x		22x		24x		26x		28x		30x		32x
☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	✓	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

The copy filmed here has been reproduced thanks to the generosity of:

Library of the National
Archives of Canada

The images appearing here are the best quality possible considering the condition and legibility of the original copy and in keeping with the filming contract specifications.

Original copies in printed paper covers are filmed beginning with the front cover and ending on the last page with a printed or illustrated impression, or the back cover when appropriate. All other original copies are filmed beginning on the first page with a printed or illustrated impression, and ending on the last page with a printed or illustrated impression.

The last recorded frame on each microfiche shall contain the symbol → (meaning "CONTINUED"), or the symbol ▽ (meaning "END"), whichever applies.

Maps, plates, charts, etc., may be filmed at different reduction ratios. Those too large to be entirely included in one exposure are filmed beginning in the upper left hand corner, left to right and top to bottom, as many frames as required. The following diagrams illustrate the method:

L'exemplaire filmé fut reproduit grâce à la générosité de:

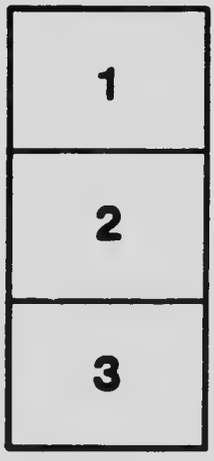
La bibliothèque des Archives
nationales du Canada

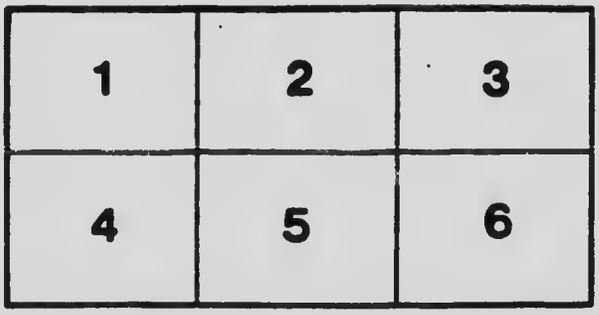
Les images suivantes ont été reproduites avec le plus grand soin, compte tenu de la condition et de la netteté de l'exemplaire filmé, et en conformité avec les conditions du contrat de filmage.

Les exemplaires originaux dont la couverture en papier est imprimée sont filmés en commençant par le premier plat et en terminant soit par la dernière page qui comporte une empreinte d'impression ou d'illustration, soit par le second plat, selon le cas. Tous les autres exemplaires originaux sont filmés en commençant par la première page qui comporte une empreinte d'impression ou d'illustration et en terminant par la dernière page qui comporte une telle empreinte.

Un des symboles suivants apparaîtra sur la dernière image de chaque microfiche, selon le cas: le symbole → signifie "A SUIVRE", le symbole ▽ signifie "FIN".

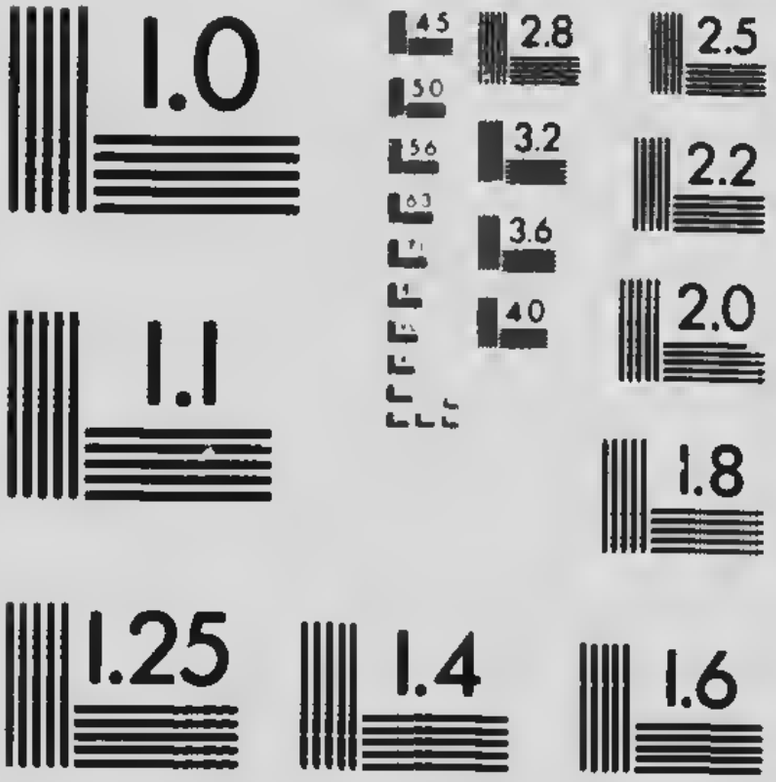
Les cartes, planches, tableaux, etc., peuvent être filmés à des taux de réduction différents. Lorsque le document est trop grand pour être reproduit en un seul cliché, il est filmé à partir de l'angle supérieur gauche, de gauche à droite, et de haut en bas, en prenant le nombre d'images nécessaire. Les diagrammes suivants illustrent la méthode.





MICROCOPY RESOLUTION TEST CHART

(ANSI and ISO TEST CHART No 2)



APPLIED IMAGE Inc

1653 East Main Street
Rochester, New York 14609 USA
(716) 482 - 0300 - Phone
(716) 288 - 5989 - Fax

12-A

Hospital for Sick Childcen, Toronto

Description and Opening of the New Residence for Nurses of the Institution.

Erected by Mr. J. Ross Robertson, and Presented to the Trustees 5th Feb., 1907

The New Residence for Nurses of the Hospital for Sick Children, Erected, Furnished and Presented to the Hospital by Mr. J. Ross Robertson.

J. Ross Robertson, Toronto.

A Residence for Nurses

Description of the New Building Erected in 1906 for the Nurses of the Hospital for Sick Children. :: :: Toronto

THE residence for nurses, erected, furnished, equipped and presented to the Hospital for Sick Children by Mr. J. Ross Robertson, the Chairman of the Board of Trustees, is situated at the south side of the Hospital proper on College street, about 300 feet south of the main building, and extends across the ground between LaPlante avenue on the east and Elizabeth street on the west. The cost was about $140,000, exclusive of the ground, which belonged to the Trust and is valued at $25,000.

The building is erected to the memory of Maria Louisa Gillbee, first wife of Mr. Robertson, who died in 1886, and is to be known as "The Maria Louisa Robertson Residence for Nurses." The corner stone was laid 7th October, 1905, by John Sinclair Robertson, her eldest son, in the presence of Irving Earle Robertson, her second and youngest son, and J. Ross Robertson. There were also present: Messrs. G. J. Bennett, Dr. A. C. Bennett, Goldwin Smith, Hon. G. A. Cox, trustee; Miss Brent, Lady Superintendent; Miss Potts, Assistant Superintendent; Drs. Walter Wright, Black, Spohn and Strathy, resident staff; S. G. Curry, architect; Douglas Davidson, Secretary-Treasurer; John Flett, trustee; Charles Cockshutt, trustee; Dr. [illegible] Inspector of Hospitals for Ontario Government; Mrs. J[illegible] Robertson and Miss Elizabeth Kerr, Assistant Secretary.

The construction period covered from September, 1905, until January, 1907.

The building has a frontage of 150 feet by a depth of [illegible] with a portico 50 x 20 and private roadway of 50 feet [illegible] north side and 50 feet of ground for light and air on its south.

It is built of red brick, in the colonial style of architecture and is five storeys in height, exclusive of the basement.

The exterior presents a handome appearance, with its broad portico. The main door or entrance is at the west end of the portico. There are also three large French casement windows which open out to the portico from the reception-room.

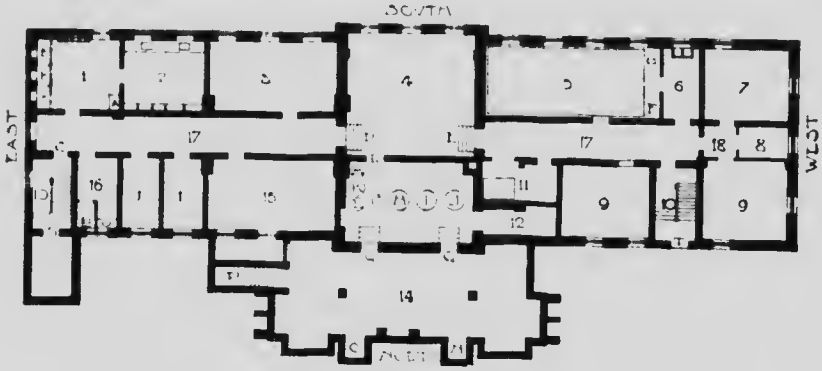
The building is commodious and ample for the requirements of the hospital for the next twenty years.

A prominent hospital authority from the United States, where it is claimed they have the most modern of residences for nurses, states that "there is no other residence for nurses in the world that approaches this one in its design, exterior and interior, or in its plan of the rooms necessary for the work of training nurses."

Another authority says "its equipment and furnishing is absolutely perfect. It possesses features to be found in no other such building."

The Basement.

The basement, which runs from east to west the entire length of the building, has a twelve-foot ceiling throughout.



BASEMENT PLAN.

Next to this entrance is the domestics' lavatory (16), 8 x 14, then two storerooms (1), each 8 x 14, and domestics' dining and sitting-room (15), 25 x 14. Further along this north side and across the demonstration-room (4), referred to later, is the door to the elevator or lift (11) on the basement floor, next to it the vacuum cleaner electric plant (12), for the building is cleaned by this process; brooms are not used. Next to this are two trunk-rooms (9), each 17 x 14 and 16 x 16 respectively, with capacity for 100 trunks, the west staircase (10), being between the two rooms.

The fitting up of the trunk-rooms is rather unique. The trunks are on shelves in three tiers, and each trunk has on its front the name of the owner in large letters. If the owner wants her trunk and it is on the ground tier she simply pulls it out and opens it—if on the second tier she draws a small table that is on castors to the front of the shelf, ascends three steps which are attached at the end of the table, and pulls the trunk out on top of the table, opens it and when through pushes it back. If the

trunk is on the top tier the owner simply ascends the step, stands on top of the table and opens her trunk without having to move it at all. These are all the rooms on the north side of the basement (17) corridor.

Cold Storage Plant.

Returning again to the east end of the corridor and opposite the staircase (10) from the kitchen entrance there is on the south side of the corridor the refrigerator-room (1), 13 x 14. This room is equipped with a sanitary "arctic" dry air refrigerator, 13 feet 6 inches wide by 12 feet high and 3 feet deep, made in three (B.B.B.) distinct sections and fitted with ice chutes from the outside on LaPlante avenue, for the intake of two tons of ice at one filling: the inside of the refrigerator is lined throughout with white opal glass, and the floor inlaid with small tile. The two end provision compartments are equipped with shelves having access by two doors each. The centre compartment is equipped with plated meat hangers; the case is enamelled and brass trimmed. There are ten compartments in all.

Leading out of the cold storage room (1) is the scullery (2), 15 x 14. Both these rooms have tiled floors and walls, with ceilings in Keene cement, and window sills of marble. The food as prepared in the scullery is sent up to the kitchen by a small hydraulic lift (A) in the cold storage room, and at the door of the scullery. There is, except the doors and a cupboard for crockery, no wood in these rooms.

The next room to the west on the south side is the diet kitchen (3), 25 x 14, fitted up for the service of the dietitian and a class of ten nurses. The nurses work at two tables, each twelve feet long.

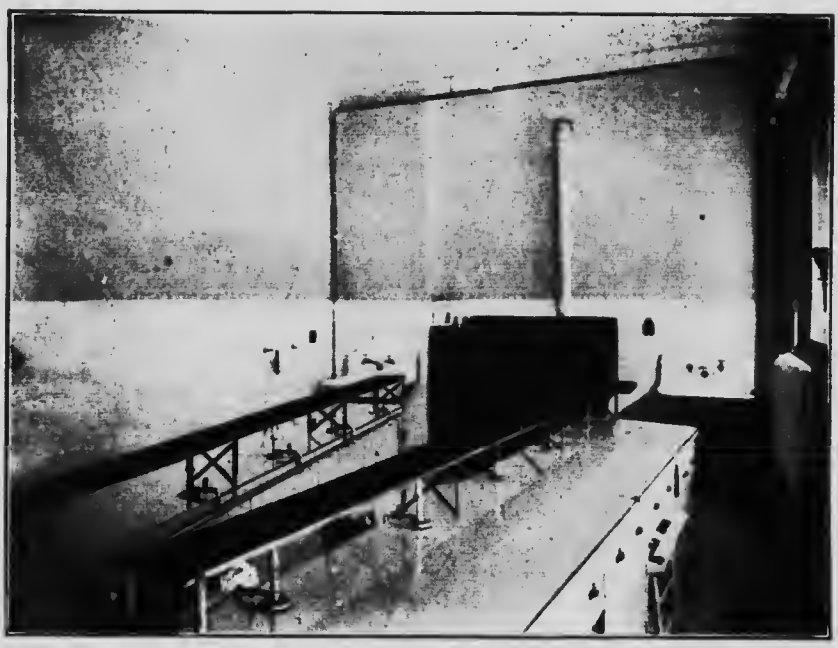
Gas stoves are not used, as they are cumbersome and antiquated. Instead of stoves there is a copper grill eight inches wide and twelve feet long.

This grill stands eight inches on and above a table at which the probationers work, and in the centre of the space allotted to each probationer is a circular gas jet which answers exactly the same purpose and does the work much better than the ordinary burners of a gas stove.

Each probationer has her own drawer and cupboard, which contains all necessary crockery and utensils. The graniteware is white, with rim in blue, made specially for this kitchen.

The instructress, a dietitian, stands between the tables, which are placed about three feet apart at one end and join like a "V" at the other. The tables are covered with plate glass.

This kitchen also has its refrigerator lined throughout with white opal glass and a floor of small tile. The provision com-



The Diet Kitchen—East End.

The Diet Kitchen—West End.

parments are fitted with woven wire shelves, brightly tinned. The outside is cased with white opal glass also, making all parts inside and outside perfectly sanitary.

The room is floored with octagon tiles. The lower part of the walls is in white oblong tiles, and the upper part in Keene cement. The window sills are in marble.

The provision cupboard is of wood, painted white ,with glass doors. The shelves are plate glass. This receptacle is a marvel in its fitting. It is a complete pantry and storeroom in condensed form, and yet not crowded.

The probationers are instructed from 9 a.m. till noon daily. They prepare individual diets when required for the hospital, and at the end of three months they are competent, and cook the entire meal for the household in residence.

The dietitian states that every probationer is fairly well up in cooking after her three months' daily course in the diet kitchen.

Demonstration-Room.

Descending three steps (D) and in the centre of the basement, as will be noted in the plans, is the demonstration-room (4). This room is 24 x 24, with a fourteen-foot ceiling. In it the probationers are instructed in all their duties before they enter the wards.

Two beds and every article required in the ward are in this room. Each probationer receives instruction a stated number of hours each week in this department. This room has an oak floor, with walls in tile and cement. It is furnished with sinks and a small gas stove for water heating purposes.

Ascending three steps (E) the visitor leaves the demonstration-room and goes west along the corridor (17) on its south side to a door opening into a lobby (6). This room is 7 x 14, and is a dressing-room, fitted up with tiled floor and walls of cement, with racks for clothing.

The Swimming Pool.

Opening out of this room is the swimming-pool (5), or plunge bath, 30 x 13, with a sixteen-foot ceiling.

At the west end of this bath is a marble platform (G F), 3 x 13, and at the north end of this platform is a shower-bath (F).

The pool is 30 x 13, and holds when ready for use 14,500 gallons of water, and is entered by a nickel steel ladder (G) at the south end of the marble platform. The water is heated by steam from the hospital boiler-room, 300 feet north of the Nurses' Residence.

The bath is constructed of the best Portland cement, two feet thick, with extra strength at the corners. It is lined with highly

The Swimming Pool—West End—Showing Platform and Shower Baths.

East End of the Swimming Pool.

finished porcelain brick, of a make and quality specially manufactured for this bath.

The coping all round the bath is of marble, and the water has extra filtration before it enters the bath.

It is so clean in the bath that standing on the diving platform large type, say six inches long, can be read when placed flat at the bottom of the bath.

The bath is attended by the gymnastic instructress, who is an expert in swimming.

No nurse is allowed to enter the bath alone. There must be another nurse with her in the bath or an attendant in the room.

Every nurse must take the shower-bath before entering the plunge. This shower drains into an outlet not connected with the bath proper.

In case of an accident occurring to a nurse in the bath, there are two electric bells, one at each end of the bath. When the button is pushed the bells ring continually in the first floor hall, where a maid sits who can at once summon assistance or see what is wanted.

It takes an hour and a half to fill and an hour and a half to empty the bath. The water is changed every five days.

Sewing-Room.

To the west of the plunge-bath is a sewing-room (7), 16 x 14, which the nurses have the use of, and in which all the sewing for the residence, such as uniforms, etc., is done.

Two sewing machines are run by electricity. It has been fully demonstrated that an operator can get fifty per cent. more work out of a machine run by electricity than by foot power.

The meter-room (8) contains the gas, water and electric meters, the switch boards, etc.

Heating Plant.

In the front of the centre of the basement, that is, on its north side, is the boiler-room (13), 16 x 24, with three boilers (H I J), for heating the building, and the jacket stove (K) for heating water in the hot water tanks (L M) for the seventeen tub-baths in the upper floors of the building. One heating boiler is all that is required in mild winter weather, two if the weather is severe. The third boiler is a reserve. There is an average of 800 lbs. of coal burnt in the boilers per day for heating purposes, from 1st October to 30th April.

The three boilers (H I J) are capable of heating 8,000 square feet of heating surface, or 24,000 feet of inch pipe.

The hot water tanks (L M) hold 600 gallons of water for the individual tub-baths—an ample supply for the bath-rooms on the

upper floors of the residence. The jacket stove will heat a supply of 400 gallons per hour of cold water, so that the supply of hot wa. r for the tub-baths is practically continuous.

The plunge-bath is so popular that it is predicted the tub-baths will be almost deserted in a few years.

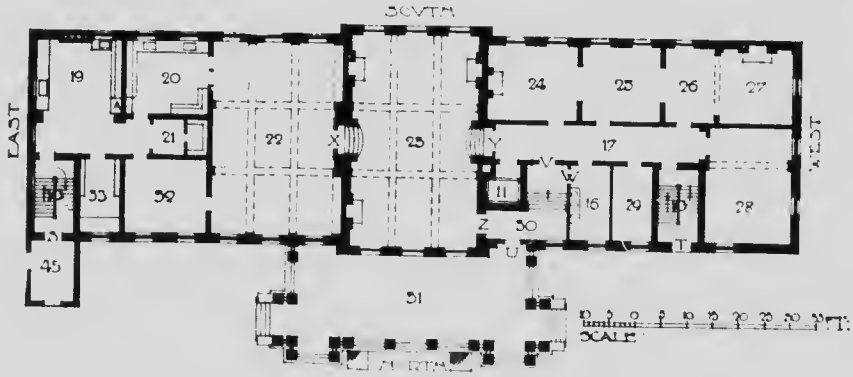
Under the main portico (14), which is 48 x 16, are coal bunkers for heating and kitchen coal, with a capacity for 80 tons, enough to last the residence for a year.

The coal is placed in these bunkers through two chutes (N, O), which open from the roadway on the north side of the portico. The carts come along the private roadway, and the black diamonds are shot down direct to the bunkers.

The coal is all weighed on the hospital scales at the driveway of the main building before it is placed in storage, either in the hospital or residence. The coal cellar is entered by a front entrance (P) at the east end of the portico, and there is also an entrance descending three steps into the boiler-room (Q), and from the boiler-room to the basement at (R). This completes the description of the basement.

The Ground Floor.

The ground floor is reached by three entrances, one at the east (S), or kitchen entrance, one at the west (T), or nurses' entrance, and one—the main entrance—(U) under the west end of the portico.



GROUND FLOOR PLAN.

The room (45) shown at the kitchen entrance is not yet constructed. The space is intended for a receiving-room for supplies, and to hold waste matter till removed.

The entrance at the east end or left of the plan is exclusively for the domestics and for supplies. When you enter here to go to the basement you descend ten steps. To go to the kitchen on

The Serving Pantry.

The Kitchen.

the ground floor you ascend eight steps. The staircase runs to the top, or fourth, floor of the building.

The west entrance (T) is for nurses. To go to the basement you descend ten steps. To go to the ground floor you ascend eight steps.

After you enter the main entrance (U) you walk across a four-foot vestibule and ascend five steps to a landing, and pass at (V) into the main corridor. Nurses pass at (W) into the lavatory and cloak-room.

Commencing again at the east end, the interior of the building contains on its south side a kitchen (19), 17 x 22, fitted up with a large range, gas stove and other necessaries. There is no woodwork in the kitchen, save a cupboard, which is nearly all glass.

In the kitchen (14) is the opening from the service elevator (A), which brings up the prepared food from the scullery and cold storage room in the basement.

Off the kitchen is the cook's or baking pantry (33), 8 x 14, with cupboards, etc., and opposite on the south side is the serving pantry (20), 16 x 14, fitted with a steam-table, cupboards, coffee, tea and milk urns. There is also a pantry (21) for stores required for immediate use.

The kitchen (14), the pantry and the serving pantry are all fitted up with tile floors, and tile walls for six feet, and the rest of the walls and the ceiling are of cement.

The serving pantry (20) opens into the nurses' dining-room (22), 25 x 37, and has table accommodation for sixty nurses.

The plaster walls of this room are covered with muslin, which had four coatings of oil and white lead, and are decorated in empire green below the frieze, the upper part a lighter green, with a stencil pattern of laurel leaves and pomegranates, a most effective and pleasing decoration. In the dining-room there are five five-light electric ceiling lights in brushed glass, mission style, with centre light hanging from loop—art glass lantern square, mission.

Superintendent's Dining-Room.

Off the general dining-room is (32) the Lady Superintendent's dining-room, 14 x 16. The walls are panelled in white enamelled woodwork to top of windows, the fields or panels are filled in with silk fibre, bronze green color. The floor is covered with a Smyrna rug in green and yellow color, and is in delightful harmony with the walls. The chandeliers are six-light, springing from a hexagonal centre.

The Lady Superintendent and the resident staff from the main building have their meals here daily. Leading off the nurses'

The Nurses' Dining-Room.

The Superintendent's Dining-Room.

dining-room is a wide doorway (X), with five steps descending to the general reception-room or hall.

This room is 25 x 41, with a ceiling fifteen feet high, decorated in the colonial adaptation of Georgian architecture, and good judges claim that the designing, the work and the finish are fine examples of the architecture of the period.

The walls are panelled 9 feet 6 inches high in enamelled woodwork, and are divided by fluted Corinthian pilasters supporting the plaster entablature, with enriched cornice at the ceiling. The doorways, with steps, in the centre of the side walls, are treated with fluted Corinthian columns to the height of wall panelling, supporting an entablature.

This room contains three mantel pieces, flanked with fluted pilasters, in harmony with the doorways. The fireplaces are framed with a marble called black and gold, giving a pleasing contrast with the white woodwork.

The upper parts of the mantels are designed in the form of a frame, to contain oil paintings.

This room opens on to the portico on the north side of the building by three French casement windows.

The room is lighted from both ends, the sash being divided by sash bars, giving the character in keeping with the room.

The ceiling is divided by moulded plaster beams into nine panels, which are covered with muslin, and tinted in ivory color, in harmony with the golden yellow of the wall surface above the panelling. The six windows in this room are hung with blue velours, with oxidized poles to match the electroliers.

The room is lighted by five pendants in oxidized wrought brass, and are supported with chains. The pendants are hung from chains, and cut glass of Etruscan amber is used. These harmonize with color of wall above panelling—golden yellow.

Leaving the reception-hall and ascending three steps (Y) we are in the main or west corridor, which is 40 feet long and 7 feet wide.

The first room on the south or left side is the parlor (24), 14 x 18; the second (25), is the music-room, 14 x 15; the third (26) is the writing-room, 10 x 14, and the fourth (27) the general library, 15 x 14.

The parlor and music-room are treated with a good Georgian paper, white enamelled woodwork, with grey-white ceiling, white linen curtains, appliqued with old rose flowers and green leaves.

The writing-room and library have the walls in a golden brown paper, with curtains of a golden brown monk cloth, with an applique conventional pattern, green and burnt orange.

The General Reception-Room.

The Parlor, the Music-Room and Writing-Room.

It all harmonizes with the white woodwork and the bookcases, which are in white, with colonial doors and small glass. These four rooms can be thrown into one large reception-room by means of sliding doors.

In the library are one thousand volumes of well-selected fiction and general literature for the use of the nurses.

The Lecture-Room.

On the north side of the corridor, and at the west end, is a lecture-room (28), 22 x 16, which contains in a case all that remains of the "late Wm. Morgan," as the skeleton in use by the superintendent in lectures is named by the nurses.

The chairs used in this room are one-armed chairs from a special design—no left-hand arm, but a broad six-inch flat right-arm for the resting of a notebook and the hand of the nurse. The walls of this room are decorated in old gold with frieze of a lighter color.

Waiting-Room, Etc.

Leaving this room and coming east is a small waiting-room (29), 8 x 14, for visitors. It has bronze green walls, and a frieze of burnt orange and yellow.

Next to this room is a lavatory (16), 8 x 14, with water closet and three wash basins. The room is finished in tile and marble.

Adjacent to this is the main entrance, exit (V.), with a private door (W) from the lavatory into the vestibule, so that nurses who enter the main entrance can go directly into the lavatory, in which are the racks with hooks for outside clothing.

Every nurse is compelled to wear a wrap going and returning from the main or hospital building.

The elevator or lift entrance (11) from this floor is at the end of this corridor on the south side, near the door of the general reception-room.

The Main Corridor.

The corridor (17) is decorated in burlap, painted a reseda green, with a light and suitable frieze.

Roster for Nurses.

There are two unique articles in this corridor which merit attention. One is the "roster" for nurses. It is a board divided into 100 compartments, each compartment or division half an inch wide and three inches long.

Into this half-inch space is inserted a card with the nurse's name in print, and the number of her room. At the end of the name is a peg hole. At the bottom of the roster frame is a tray

The Music-Room.

The Lecture-Room—Ground Floor.

about three inches wide and twenty inches long. In this tray are pegs with a round knob about a quarter of an inch in diameter. Each knob has a color.

A nurse, if "in the hospital" on duty, places a red peg opposite her name; if "out" of the residence a blue peg; if "on vacation," a white peg, or if on "outside" duty a white and red peg, and if "in" her room, a green peg. This "roster" is the invention of Dr. Fisher, of the Presbyterian Hospital, New York. It is in use in the Nurses' Residence of that building.

There is also a bulletin board for notices from the superintendent and other officials. It is an ordinary cork bath mat, squared and placed in a frame. With a pin all notices are posted.

The Main Vestibule.

The vestibule (30), 8 x 14, at the main entrance, is a fine piece of colonial woodwork. Leading from this entrance is a door (Z) opening into the general reception-room, but this is only used at functions in which the public are concerned.

Rubber for Corridors.

The vestibules at all the entrances are protected by perforated rubber mats, while the portico has a rubber mat reaching from the door to the steps at its west side.

All corridors throughout the building have a green rubber cream strip, 36 inches wide, running full length of corridors. All steps on staircases throughout building are supplied with rubber treads and brass nosings.

The Elevator or Lift.

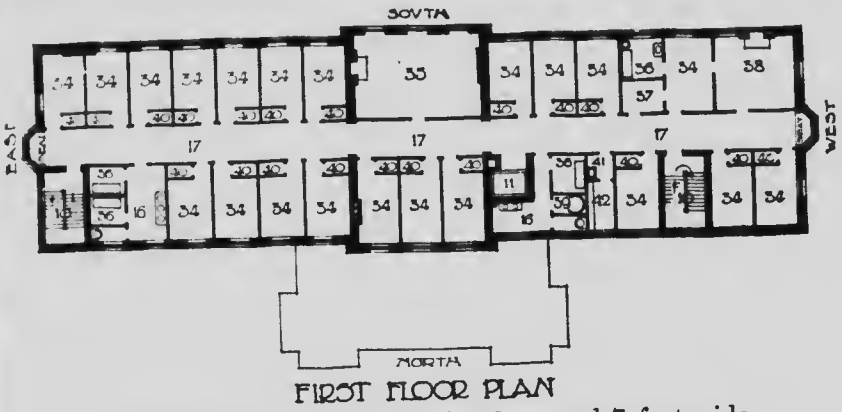
The elevator or lift (11), which operates without an attendant, runs from the basement to the roof of the building. The person using it touches a button and the elevator comes to the required floor. The person enters, touches a button "up" or "down" and stops the elevator at the floor desired.

The Floors.

The floors in the entire building, except where otherwise named, are of selected Georgia pine, polished. There is not one knot in any floor in the building.

The First Floor.

To reach the first floor, one can either take the west staircase or the elevator or lift.



FIRST FLOOR PLAN

The first floor corridor is 150 feet long and 7 feet wide.

Bed and Bath Rooms.

There are twenty-one bedrooms on this floor (34), 8 x 13. Each room has also a clothes closet, 3 x 4, with pegs and shelves, and rack for boots and shoes. No shoes or any other articles are allowed to be placed on the closet floor.

The clothes closet is lighted and ventilated by a window, 3 x 2, five feet from the floor.

There are two bathrooms (16), each 15 x 15, on this floor, one at its east end and one at its west end.

That in the east end contains two baths (36) and water closet, divided off from main room by marble screens into separate compartments.

There are also three basins in the main portion of the bathroom.

The bathroom in the west end (16) contains one bath (36) and one shower (39), and water closet divided off, same as east end bath. This bathroom also contains two basins.

There is one tub-bath for every five persons in the building, and one wash basin to every three persons.

Superintendent's Rooms.

At the west end, and on the south side of the corridor, is a parlor for the Lady Superintendent (38) 15 x 15, a bedroom (34), 10 x 15, a bathroom (36), 8 x , and a clothes closet (37), 6 x 8.

The Lady Superintendent's parlor is decorated in a reseda green silk and linen fibre on the walls, with a rich frieze of mag-

The Nurses' Parlor on the First Floor.

The Medical Library on the Second Floor.

nolia flowers and green leaves, and a reseda green rug, with border in rich shades of golden brown and yellow. The curtains are of green linen.

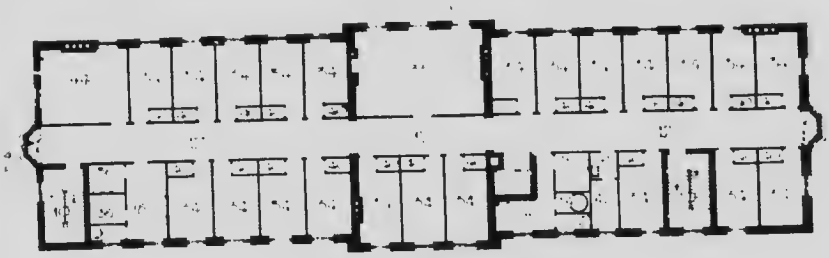
The Nurses' Parlor on the First Floor.

Leading from the centre of the corridor on the south side is a nurses' parlor (33), 25 x 17, for the nurses on this floor. It is lighted by three French casement windows, which may be opened when the verandahs on the south side of the building are erected. This room is decorated in an old-fashioned colonial paper, in harmony with the wall decoration, a rich crimson rug with figured border. The nurses' parlors have brushed brass lights.

This floor has also its linen closets (42), its slop sinks (41), and its corridor (17), with the outlets for the electric sweeping plant.

The Second Floor.

The second floor is a repetition of the first floor, and has 22 bedrooms, bathrooms, exactly similar in all respects to those described on the first floor, and this applies to all bedroom floors.



On this floor is the medical library, a room 17 x 16, with its furniture, and a bookcase containing about 300 volumes, all on nursing. Every known book on the subject and for use in training schools will be found in this library. These books cannot be removed from the room. Every comfort is afforded for study, and the room is one of the cosiest in the building. The furniture in this room is in red leather, with a rug to harmonize with the green walls and curtains.

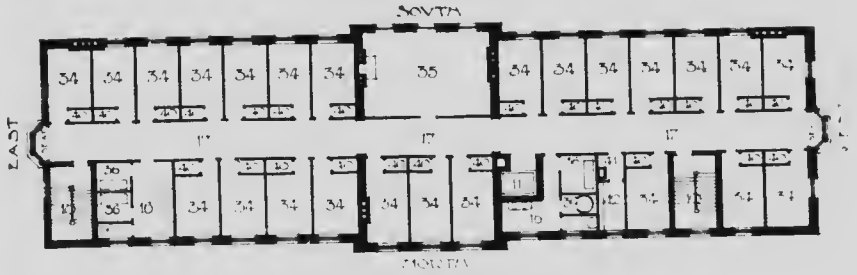
On this floor are also the bedrooms of the assistant superintendent, the supervisor of probationers, and housekeeper, with a small parlor for each—each room 8 x 16.

There is also a parlor 25 x 17 in the centre and south side of the corridor for nurses who room on this floor.

The Nurses' Parlor—Second Floor.

The Nurses Parlor—Third Floor.

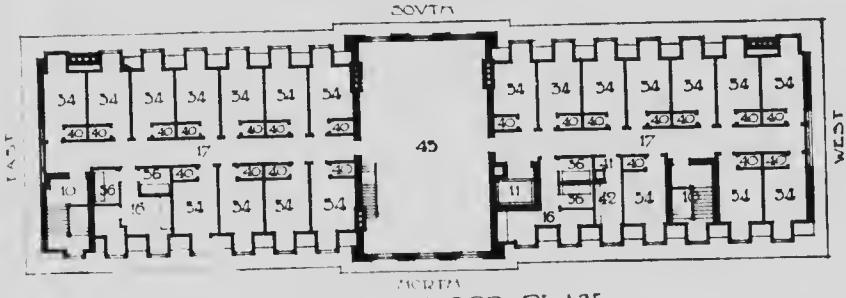
The Third Floor.



THIRD FLOOR PLAN.

The third floor is similar to the first and second, with 24 bedrooms and two bathrooms, as on first and second floors, and also a parlor 25 x 17 in the centre and south of the corridor for nurses whose rooms are on this floor.

The Fourth Floor.



FOURTH FLOOR PLAN.

The fourth floor (17) is divided into two parts in the centre. It has 21 bedrooms, 8 x 10, for domesties, with bathrooms (16), all finished in the same style as the other bathrooms in the building.

The Gymnasium.

In the centre of the building on this floor is a room 14 feet high and 25 x 41 feet, used as a gymnasium (43), and fitted up with a complete outfit.

The equipment has every requisite for the work, and an instructress gives daily instructions of thirty minutes to different classes. The classes meet in the morning and afternoon.

The thirty minutes are taken out of the hospital time, and not the nurses' own time.

The Roof Garden.

Leading from the gymnasium is a narrow staircase to the roof garden—a flat space, 25 x 41, which is covered with slat work and has an awning. Here the nurses may sit and rest in the summer time when they feel so disposed.

The Gymnasium—North End.

The Gymnasium—South End.

The Lakeside Home for Little Children.

Work of Nurses.

Out of the 52 nurses about three-fourths are at The Lakeside Home for Little Children on the Island from the end of May till the beginning of October.

The Lakeside Home is the summer sanitarium of the Hospital for Sick Children. It is situated at the Lighthouse Point on Toronto Island, and was erected, equipped, furnished by Mr.

The Hospital for Sick Children, College Street, Toronto

Robertson in 1882, and presented to the Board of Trustees of the hospital. It is a large building—a complete sanitarium—with ward accommodation for about 150 children. All the patients from the mother hospital on College street who are able to be sent to the Island have four months' residence there. The Lakeside has its west, south and east sides facing Lake Ontario and its north side the Toronto Bay.

The nurses are sent over to The Lakeside Home in turn, so that the fourth, who are in the main hospital building on College street, when on duty there have the advantage of the fresh air on the warm nights on the roof garden, when their sister nurses are at The Lakeside.

The foregoing is a complete description in brief form of the Nurses' Residence, its construction and the plan on which it has been built.

Furniture in Building.

The furniture, from the basement to the roof, is all Spanish colonial, or as it is more popularly known Mission furniture.

Every room in the building, from the maids' parlor to the roof, is furnished in this style, and there is not the slightest variation from it by the introduction of even the most minor piece of furniture.

The nurses' dining-room has circular tables and dining chairs, which show effectively when the tables are set for dinner, and each nurse is in her place.

The private dining-room of the Lady Superintendent is of the same character.

The centre or main reception hall is an exquisite piece of interior woodwork, and the settees, the chairs, the tables, large and small, and other pieces of furniture upholstered in leather rest on a Smyrna rug, which covers nearly all the floor space of 25 x 41.

The floors of the parlor, music-room, writing-room and library are covered with Smyrna rugs in green and gold. Eighteen inches of the oak floors in each room are shown.

The furniture is all in leather of different colors, each room having its own color.

The easy chairs—the settees, are most inviting and restful.

The nurses' parlors on each floor and the Lady Superintendent's rooms are similar to the furnishing of the lower floors, and most artistic.

The parlors on each floor have settees and seats for twelve nurses, with writing desks and tables for purposes of study.

The bedrooms have each an iron bedstead and a bureau in Miss. a pattern, but colored in white enamel. There is an easy chair and table in the dark oak of Mission furniture, and the

floors, which are of Georgia pine, are oiled. At the bedside is a long rug, while the window curtains, which end at the sill, are of white dotted scrim of pretty design.

The residence has been fitted up with the idea of doing the best that can be done for young women, who, without recompense, put in three years of their lives learning the work of nursing.

A large amount of duty and of hard work is required of these women, and to do this they must be kept in perfect health; they must live under the best sanitary conditions, with good food, well-ventilated rooms and up-to-date methods, by the aid of baths, gymnastic exercises and physical instruction, so that they may not only be in the best of health during their stay in the hospital, but when they go out to labor in the nursing field they will do so under the best possible conditions.

There is hardly ever a graduate nurse of this hospital out of commission, and if twice the number of graduates were turned out each year they would be quickly absorbed either at private work or in the large American hospitals, where at the present time at least a score of our nurses occupy positions of importance.

This description of the residence is given in response to a large number of enquiries from hospital people or workers in Great Britain, the United States and Canada. The details and the measurements are given so that those interested in hospital work may know exactly the size of the rooms, etc., and capacity and layout of the building. The architects of the building were Messrs. Curry, Sproatt & Rolph, Toronto.

INDEX TO PLANS.

1—Stores:
  (*a*) Dumb Waiter.
  (*b*) Refrigerators.
2—Scullery.
3—Diet Kitchen.
4—Demonstration Room.
5—Swimming Bath.
6—Dressing Room.
7—Sewing Room.
8—Meter Room.
9—Trunk Room.
10—Staircase.
11—Elevator.
12—Vacuum Cleaning Room.
13—Boiler Room.
14—Coal Store.
15—Maids' Dining — Sitting Room.
16—Lavatory.
17—Corridor.
18—Lobby.
19—Kitchen.
20—Service Pantry.
21—Kitchen Pantry.
22—Dining Room.
23—Lecture Hall.
24—Music Room.
25—Reception Room.
26—Writing Room.
27—Library.
28—Lecture Room.
29—Waiting Room.

Index to Plans.—*Continued.*

30—Vestibule.
31—Entrance Porch.
32—Superintendent's Dining Room.
33—Cook's Pantry.
34—Nurses' Bedroom.
35—Sitting Room.
36—Bath Room.
37—Clothes Closet.
38—Superintendent's Sitting Room.
39—Shower Bath.
40—Clothes Closet.
41—Slop Sink.
42—Linen Room.
43—Gymnasium.
Roof Garden above it.
44—Medical Library.
45—Kitchen Vestibule.

Key to Entrances.

A.—Dumb Waiter.
BBB.—Refrigerator.
C.—Entrance from kitchen staircase to basement corridor.
D.—Steps from east corridor to demonstration room.
E.—Steps from demonstration room to west corridor.
F.G.—Platform in swimming pool. At F shower bath, at G ladder to pool.
H.I.J.—Heating boilers.
K.—Jacket stove.
L.M.—Hot water boilers for tub baths.
N.O.—Coal chutes in driveway.
P.—Entrance to coal room from front driveway.
Q.—Entrance from coal room to boiler room.
R.—Entrance from boiler room to main building.
S.—Kitchen entrance to basement and to ground floor.
U.—Main entrance door to residence.
V.—Door from vestibule to ground floor corridor.
W.—Door from vestibule to lavatory.
X.—Stairs (4) between nurses' dining room and general reception room to west corridor, ground floor.
Z.—Door from vestibule to general reception room.

Opening of Nurses' Residence.

By the attaching of a big red seal to the document of transfer, the Maria Louisa Robertson Residence for Nurses was handed over to the Hospital for Sick Children on the afternoon of 5th February, 1907.

The transfer was made in the presence of his Honor the Lieutenant-Governor and Mrs. Mortimer Clark, Prof. Goldwin Smith, with Mr. Coatsworth, Mayor of Toronto, and about eight hundred other friends of the Hospital and its work.

Among those present were seven lady superintendents of New York city hospitals, namely: Miss Rykert, of the Post-Graduate; Miss Lina Rogers, of the Board of Health; Miss Samuel, of the Roosevelt; Miss Wilson, of St. Luke's; Miss Mary Agnes Smith, of the Babies'; Miss Mary Hutchison, of the Sloane Maternity, all of whom are Canadians by birth, and Miss Annie Goodrich, of the City of New York Allied Hospitals.

The guests were looked after by Miss Potts, the assistant superintendent of the Hospital; Miss Kinder, the supervisor of probationers; Miss Andrews, the housekeeper, and other officials. About forty of the nurses of the Hospital were very much in evidence in entertaining the guests, and in this they were assisted by many of the graduates of the Hospital, who had been invited for the occasion.

The ceremony of transfer, which took place in the large general reception room, where Miss Louise C. Brent, the Lady Superintendent, Mr. J. Ross Robertson, Hon. G. A. Cox and Mr. John Flett received the guests, was exceedingly simple.

The Ceremonial of the Opening.

Mr. J. Ross Robertson then called the audience to order, and standing on the east side of the large reception-room, said:

This simple ceremonial to which the Hospital for Sick Children welcomes you to-day does not belong to the imposing or pretentious order of architecture.

Simple as it is, and short as it will be, it would have been still simpler and still shorter if I had been permitted to serve as the sole architect of these proceedings.

The key in the main door would have been turned, the doors

would have swung open, the lights would have been turned on, and the nurses would have entered into their inheritance.

My associates, however, on the Board of Trustees decided that the transfer of the passing of this property from private hands to public uses demanded some slight observance or ceremonial.

Accordingly I had to bow to their decision, and to-day I am glad that I was overruled.

I realize the presence of his Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario and Mrs. Clark, and the many friends who have honored the Hospital by their attendance here to-day, must benefit this work of mercy which has its home in the great Mother Hospital just north of this Residence, on College street, which has cared for 75,000 children since its establishment, and The Lakeside Home for Little Children on Toronto Island, that for nearly thirty years has been the summer home of nearly 10,000 children.

The authorities of the Hospital have for years yearned for a residence for the nurses, for since 1892 these good women have been lodged in the upper rooms of the Hospital, and in tenement houses that are adjacent on the Hospital property.

To build was impossible.

The Hospital had no funds for such a purpose.

The people of this city and province, who every year answer our calls for help on maintenance account, could not fairly be asked to erect a building as a residence for nurses.

So, turning the matter over in my mind, I decided that the best way out of the difficulty was to offer this building as a free gift, and as a memorial of her who was with me in the beginning of my Hospital work, nearly thirty years ago.

This is the building you stand in to-day.

Let me say that if ever there was a long-felt want it has been a residence of this kind.

I have heard it suggested that the housing of our nurses has been overdone, that their surroundings in their new residence are not in keeping with the simple life, which everybody talks about, and nobody enjoys.

The nurses in their long days and longer nights of duty, in their hours of study and attendance at bedsides, follow the simple life—the simple life of hard work and duty that leads along the path of help and mercy.

The demands upon these young women in their work are inflexible, and, like the laws of the Medes and Persians, are not to be changed.

We can do nothing to shorten the daily round or lighten the task of these young women.

They come to us from good homes, and give three years of their young lives, without recompense or material reward, to help this Hospital in its ministry of mercy to the children of poverty and pain.

I say that the Hospital can do nothing to reduce the labor of these nurses, but this building represents an effort to do something to increase their comforts.

The best that can be done is none too good for these nurses. There is no nobler type of womankind even in this land of noble women.

I know that the Hospital will get its reward for what has been done under this roof to surround the students of our School of Nursing with healthful and sanitary conditions of life that will build up their strength and send them away from the Hospital in health as good, or even better, than the health which was one of their qualifications when they entered our service.

I feel that I am detaining you too long, but I must ask you to witness the legal formalities that attend the transfer of the Nurses' Residence from me to the Hospital.

They are not interesting. They are even less interesting than the speaker who is now attempting to address you.

Just one word more. As I said, the Hospital welcomes you all, and personally I join fully in that welcome.

I appreciate the good-will that speaks in the presence of his Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, Mrs. Mortimer Clark, and all the ladies and gentlemen who are here as friends of the Hospital.

It is also a high privilege to have with us to welcome, one whose name and fame are wide as the Empire of the English language, of which he is the greatest living master.

I need not say that I allude to Goldwin Smith, who is here not because he has a great intellect, but because he has a good heart as the friend of every work of mercy and humanity in Toronto, and as the friend who helped me to a better start in the race of life. I have asked Goldwin Smith to declare this building formally opened.

The secretary-treasurer then affixed the seal of the Hospital, and read the Deed of Gift, as follows:

The Deed of Gift.

This indenture made the fifth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and seven,

Between

JOHN ROSS ROBERTSON, of the City of Toronto, in the County of York, Publisher, hereinafter called the "Donor," of the first part,

and

THE HOSPITAL FOR SICK CHILDREN, of the said City of Toronto, hereinafter called the "Hospital," of the second part.

Whereas the said Donor being desirous of honoring the memory of his first wife, Maria Louisa Gillbee, and increasing the general efficiency of the Hospital for Sick Children, did agree with the Hospital as a free gift thereto to erect on lands to be acquired by the Hospital a suitable building to be appropriated and used in perpetuity by the said Hospital as a residence and as a school of instruction in the work of nursing for, and for the general comfort and enjoyment of, the nurses and staff from time to time to time connected with the training school of the Hospital, and otherwise for the benefit of the nurses thereof; such building to be known as "The Maria Louisa Robertson Residence for Nurses."

And whereas, the Hospital has agreed to accept the said gift and to use the building so erected for the purposes aforesaid, and has acquired as a site for such building all and singular those certain parcels or tracts of land and premises situate, lying and being in the City of Toronto, in the County of York, and being composed of Lots numbers Sixty-nine, Seventy, Seventy-one, Seventy-two, and Seventy-three, on the east side of Elizabeth street, and Lots numbers One Hundred and Ten, One Hundred and Eleven, One Hundred and Twelve, One Hundred and Thirteen, and One Hundred and Fourteen, on the west side of Laplante avenue, in the said City of Toronto, as laid out upon the plan of part of Park Lot number Ten, formerly in the Township of York, made by J. O. Browne for James Lukin Robinson, filed in the Registry Office of the said City on the seventh day of May, 1856, as Plan number One Hundred and Fifty-four.

And whereas the said building has been erected upon the said lands, and is now fully furnished, equipped and completed.

Now this indenture witnesseth that for the purpose of carrying into effect the objects aforesaid he the said donor doth by these presents freely and voluntarily, and without valuable con-

sideration, give, grant, convey, assign, transfer and set over unto the said Hospital, its successors and assigns, all and singular, the said building erected by the said donor upon the lands aforesaid and described as "The Maria Louisa Robertson Residence for Nurses," together with all the furniture, fixtures, books, chattels and effects therein contained.

To have and to hold the same unto and to the use of the said Hospital, its successors and assigns, for the purposes aforesaid, and for no other purpose whatever, subject to the rules, regulations and provisions of the said Hospital for Sick Children.

And this indenture further witnesseth that the said Hospital hereby accepts the said gift hereby made by the said donor.

And the said Hospital for itself, its successors and assigns, doth hereby covenant, promise and agree with the donor, his executors, administrators and assigns, that it will use and hold the said building for the purposes aforesaid, subject to the rules and regulations of the Hospital for Sick Children, and for no other purpose whatever.

In witness whereof the said parties have hereunto set their hands and seals.

Signed, Sealed and Delivered in the presence of

J. ROSS ROBERTSON,
GEO. A. COX,
Trustee.
JNO. FLETT,
Trustee.
DOUGLAS DAVIDSON,
Secretary-Treasurer.

IRVING E. ROBERTSON,
Witness.

The Building Declared Open.

Prof. Goldwin Smith then said:

"I have the honor and pleasure of declaring this building open, with God's blessing on the purpose for which it is intended.

"I must say a few words of hearty congratulation on the opening of this noble mansion, which has been erected through the beneficence of my good friend, and also to those who will here carry out their benevolent mission of ministering angels to the sick and suffering in an age when all is not so pure and beneficent.

"Now, this points a moral, rather opportune at the present time, when so much is said in regard to the undue amassing of wealth. We can hardly take up a newspaper but we find some

indiscriminate attack upon the possessors of wealth. Often these are ill-founded and ill-judged. For the money we accumulate we are accountable to God and our own souls.

"If, as has been hinted, all money made by any individual over a certain sum, should be confiscated by those who have a majority of votes, what would become of the great charitable institutions of the world?

"I have seen here a fortune made by the most honorable means, means as pure as those of manual labor with pick and spade, and used most nobly for the good of men.

"Too much money is wasted, culpably wasted. Many have wasted their money in sensual pleasure, to the disgrace of those who so abuse it.

"Wealth has also been made by the most honorable means, such as the establishment of an independent and honorable journal in this city, and none has been more nobly used than that of my friend."

Nurses Express Gratitude.

The following beautifully illuminated and engrossed address was presented to Mr. Robertson by Miss Nichols on behalf of the nurses:

"The nurses of the Training Home of the Hospital for Sick Children wish to convey to you on this memorable occasion an expression of their unbounded gratitude and appreciation for the princely gift of this Nurses' Residence, with its uniquely complete and luxurious appointments. They feel that it is not only the nurses of this school who will be benefited by your generosity, but that sooner or later the nurses of the world will feel the impulse of your munificent gift."

Mr. Robertson, in reply, said:

"I can hardly find words to express my thanks for this kindly expression of feeling. Sometimes when such addresses are presented doubts may arise as to the sincerity of the sentiments offered, but the nurses have my heartfelt gratitude for this address, which I feel sure is genuine. I hope that they and their successors to the end of time will enjoy the comforts and advantages of this school for nursing and residence for nurses of the Hospital for Sick Children.

At the conclusion of the reply Miss Ross, on behalf of the nurses, presented Mrs. Robertson with a basket of flowers, and Miss McClure presented a bouquet of pink roses to Miss Brent. A basket of Richmond roses was also given to Mr. Robertson, the presentation being made by Miss Josephine Hamilton, the first nurse to graduate from the Hospital for Sick Children.

Seeing the Building.

The guests then scattered throughout the building, their steps noiseless on the rubber mattings that protect the polished Georgia pine floors of the wide corridors, but their voices combined in a babel of praise over the beauty and comfort displayed everywhere from basement to roof garden.

"Did you ever see such exquisite taste in furnishing?" exclaimed the women again and again, while the men agreed and drew attention to the big comfortable settees, the excellent light, the ventilation, the solidness of everything, and the precautions against fire.

"I declare! They had them hung up so tidily I didn't know they were there," said one girl, whose father pointed out the hose and standpipe which is on every flat. "Do the Home Protective Fire Fighters have anything to do with that white affair over the transom?" she asked, indicating a malleable iron curtain rolled above the staircase doorway.

Every Protection Against Fire.

An attendant, appealed to, showed how the curtain could be pulled down, completely shutting off the draught, that dreaded menace in all fires, and explained that every staircase in the building was safeguarded in the same way.

The guests entered the building through the main door at the west end of the broad white portico which faces the fifty-foot driveway to the north. After removing their wraps, they went direct to the general reception room, which was all a soft glow of golden yellow. Here vases of daffodils were placed on the three mantelpieces and against the fluted Corinthian pilasters of the white enamelled walls.

Electric pendants with opal globes threw a mellow light on the ivory tint of the ceiling, the golden yellow of the upper walls, the Spanish colonial furniture, the deep tones of the Smyrna rug which covered the floor, and the "fair women and brave men" assembled upon it.

Hangings of blue velours appliqued with light yellow and pale blue, drape the three French windows at either end of this long room, which stretches the entire depth of the building. Doorways in both side walls are flanked by fluted Corinthian pillars of white, and reached by an ascent of five steps. The doorway to the east opens into the nurses' dining-room, which during the afternoon was used as a tea-room, graduate nurses and members of the alumnæ serving from tables lighted with pink-shaded candelabra. Here instead of one long board, are numerous little tables, a blessing that many a girl, too shy to talk before a crowd, will

appreciate. A little table for four is so much more homelike than a long line of faces, be they ever so friendly.

A Harmony of Exquisite Color

Off the general dining-room, with its dark green walls, topped by a frieze of pomegranates and laurel leaves, is a smaller dining-room, where the Lady Superintendent and the resident staff of the Hospital have their meals daily. Here on the polished floor is spread a rug of green and yellow that tones well with the bronze green of the silk fibre wall coverings and the mission oak of the furniture.

Back of these dining-rooms is the kitchen, immaculate with floor and wainscottings of white tiles and walls and ceilings of cement. Large copper domes canopy the range and gas stoves, carrying off the odors of cooking.

Below this the refrigerator-room, fed with ice from chutes opening on Laplante Avenue (the eastern boundary of the Residence), is lined with opal glass and floored with tiles. Leading out of the cold storage room is the scullery. Then comes the diet kitchen, with its two glass-topped tables, along each of which stretches a copper grill, intersected by circular gas jets, one opposite each of the ten chairs. In this snowy white kitchen every probationer has her own drawer and cupboard, containing all necessary cooking utensils.

West of the diet kitchen is the demonstrating-room, and after it a dressing-room, fitted up with tiles and cement, and from it you enter the swimming pool.

Think of the luxury of a plunge bath thirty feet long and thirteen feet wide, where a gymnastic instructress helps the fearful when they try to swim. Who would not be a nurse?

"You're the cause of dissension in my home," declared one visitor to a trustee after seeing the pool. "My wife wants to stay."

To the west of the plunge bath is the sewing-room, where two of the machines are run by electricity.

In the basement is also the domestics' dining and sitting-room, the twelve-foot ceilings and pretty oak fittings making them exceedingly comfortable. Here, too, are the trunk rooms and the vacuum cleaner electric plant—for, be it known to all good housekeepers, not a broom is used in the whole five storeys of this spotless establishment.

Above, on the main floor, an orchestra was stationed in the lecture-room at the termination of the west corridor.

To the south of this is the writing-room and library, where is displayed one of the most exquisite tone effects of all the lovely color schemes in the building. The furniture, as in all the other

rooms of the building, is of mission oak, wide armed, deep-seated and cushioned with leather.

The rugs are of soft green, the walls papered in light brown, the leather cushions deep russet, the tiles of the fireplace dark red, and the windows hung with golden brown monk cloth, appliqued in conventional design with green and burnt orange.

Opening from this are the music-room and parlor, where dainty bisque colored curtains hang over daintier ones of net and Honiton lace. Here the walls are covered with gay pink roses, and tables, davenports and chairs are bright with leather of a rich red brown.

Above the library is the Lady Superintendent's parlor, magnolias blossoming from the top of walls of reseda green silk fibre, and blending with the gold and yellow border of the rug.

Yellow roses pattern the chintz covered chair, and the walls of her bed-room, which adjoins, and the large bathroom beyond has white tiled walls and floor.

White marble partitions, and walls and floors of white tiles, fit out the bathrooms and shower baths on every floor of the building, and in each of these are a couple of gas rings and nickel kettles, where the nurses can make a cup of tea or cocoa at any time they like.

Each nurse has a room to herself, with a pretty rug stretched in front of the bed. On the foot of the bed is folded a sateen-covered comforter of dainty color and design.

The Furnishing of These Rooms.

No two of these rooms are furnished quite alike. One has rose crepe beneath the white cover of the dresser. Another marks hers with blue, and a third patterns hers with violet or saffron. Double bulbs of electric light jutting out from the wall are gaily decked with flower shades in the color most desired. Here and there a valance trims the neat white bedstead. Again a tapestry cushion rests invitingly against the arm of the broad-armed rocker. Muslin curtains are looped back from wide windows in every room, and a small window with panes of ground glass throws light into the clothes closets, where are three deep shelves, and hooks enough to delight the heart of womankind.

In one room a string of Dutch pictures was prominently displayed. Others had prints of Italian art. Some showed modern pictures, and everywhere could be seen photographs and little touches of homelike decorations. Even the lady dispenser, who is a Phm.B., has a mandolin in her room, and briar roses rioting over a pretty dresser cover.

"They may have the whole Hospital if they let me take this room away with me," said a visiting doctor as he entered the

nurses' parlor on the first floor. With its three French casement windows, old-fashioned colonial paper, good pictures, big settee, leather-cushioned rockers and crimson rug, it did look invitingly comfortable.

Some people preferred the medical library on the next flat, where the furniture is finished with red leather, and the rug of green is bordered with crimson. Here the curtains of green monk cloth are appliqued with pomegranates, and on the walls of rush green paper are hung no pictures. But every chair in the room has rockers.

This second floor is a repetition of the first, with twenty-two bedrooms, two bathrooms and a parlor. Here the assistant superintendent, the supervisor of probationers and the housekeeper have their apartments, all of them beautifully decorated, and fitted up in different styles.

The General Decorations.

The decoration of the entire building, which included the selection of the coloring in all the rooms, the wall decorations, the window draperies, the Smyrna rugs and all other details connected therewith, were executed under the personal direction of Mrs. J. Ross Robertson, whose thorough knowledge of art and decorative work was a most material factor in attaining the exquisite results so successfully shown in the building.

The Residence is Homelike All Through.

In fact, through all the building this absence of sameness, usually the hall-mark of institutions, is conspicuous. The place, in spite of its bigness, is homelike.

The third floor has also a nurses' parlor and twenty-four bedrooms, and the fourth floor is divided into two parts, the east half for domestics, containing twenty-one bedrooms, with two bathrooms.

The west half is a gymnasium, with staircase leading to the roof garden. This gymnasium would find favor in the eyes of a college boy, let alone girls, who usually have to bribe their brothers not to tell if they attempt any cross-bar feats or high jumps. Here an instructress gives daily lessons of thirty minutes to different classes, and the punching-bag, parallel and horizontal bars, dumb-bells, vaulting-horse and travelling rings tempt visitors to throw fine feathers and formality aside and try their muscle.

Senator Cox and Mr. John Flett, trustees of the Hospital, were with Mr. Robertson, and assisted in receiving the guests. Mr. E. B. Osler, M.P., and Mr. Charles Cockshutt, the other trustees, are in Egypt, and were of course unable to be present.

Refreshments were served in the spacious dining-room, and a string orchestra, situated in the lecture-room, rendered a programme of choice music.

Editorial Notes from Toronto Papers.

Mr. J. Ross Robertson's Gift.—The new residence for nurses of the Victoria Hospital for Sick Children was opened yesterday, with a quietness that is characteristic of Mr. John Ross Robertson's acts of philanthropy. All that was said by Dr. Goldwin Smith in honor of the donor was well deserved, and will be endorsed by those who know the work that is being done by this noble charity.

Dr. Goldwin Smith took occasion to refer to this case as one of wealth acquired by honorable means, and nobly used. With too many men the accumulation of wealth, which should be only a means to an end, becomes an end in itself, and good intentions as to the benevolent use of wealth are postponed until it is too late. Mr. Robertson has kept clear of this danger. He has always regarded wealth as creating duties and opportunities for doing good to his fellows, and as the years passed his heart has turned more and more from the accumulation of wealth to the seeking of means for the wise and beneficent use of wealth. He has given to the Sick Children's Hospital not only money but the energy and executive ability which have characterized the conduct of his own business.

Those who are engaged in the work of writing and printing newspapers in Toronto feel a special interest in the career of a man who is and has been for many years a working journalist, and who has, in every phase of his active life, evinced that sense of duty, public spirit, and brotherly interest in his fellow men that free "the daily round, the common task," from the taint of sordidness.—*The Toronto Star*, Feb. 6th.

The Nurses' Home.—With the becoming modesty and unaffected simplicity of a large-hearted man, Mr. J. Ross Robertson on Tuesday made to the Victoria Hospital for Sick Children in this city a princely donation in the form of a commodious and well-appointed home for the nurses on the staff of that institution. For years the need of such a building has been manifest to all connected with the Hospital, but, in Mr. Robertson's quaint way of stating the case, "there were no funds, and the people who had been sending money year by year for the maintenance of the

Hospital could hardly be asked for more money to build such a home for the nurses; so, turning the matter over in my own mind, I decided that the best way out of the difficulty was to offer this building as a free gift, and as a memorial of her who was with me in the beginning of my hospital work nearly thirty years ago." This was certainly the best way out of the difficulty, but only such a man as Mr. Robertson would have acted on the idea.

It should not be supposed at all that his generosity in this connection ends with the completion and presentation of the building. He has acquired in the course of years all the land between it and the Hospital along the east side of Elizabeth street. The dwellings still occupy the frontage, but in rear of them recreation grounds have been provided for the physical exercise of which nurses stand so much in need on account of the continuous strain on their nervous systems. Ultimately the land will be available for any needed extension southward of the Hospital itself. No man need desire a more noble monument than these two buildings, which would keep Mr. Robertson's memory green if all other achievements were forgotten.—*Toronto Globe*, Feb. 7th.

Mr. John Ross Robertson, of Toronto.—Nurses have a great and kind friend in John Ross Robertson, the proprietor of *The Evening Telegram*, whose portrait we have much pleasure in presenting to our readers this month. His benefactions to the Children's Hospital must be nearly half a million in money, and in time, in interest, in initiative, in motive power, are unmeasured. His own request is that nothing be said about all this, and our readers may well thank us for the portrait, for it was with much difficulty and expostulation that permission was at length obtained that they should have it. Mr. Robertson will leave the world better than he found it. His example has done good, and he has helped to save suffering, to lengthen life, and to restore health for many children. In these things is great reward.—*The Canadian Nurse*, February, 1907.

The Nurses' Paradise.—We do not wonder that the nurses of the Children's Hospital in Toronto are said to have changed the name of their new abode from "The Nurses' Residence" to "The Nurses' Paradise." It is all that one could wish. We say this after spending hours in inspecting it carefully, on two different occasions, and with all the plans and details before us. Approaching it from the north, we passed the nurses' skating rink (a tennis court in summer), and looked up at the roof garden, which will be such a charming retreat when summer comes again. Entering the

building, one is filled with pleasure and satisfaction at every step. The description in our Official Department, prepared by experts, will be found deeply interesting reading, and will be of the greatest value for reference. We can hardly speak of one room or part of the building without mentioning all, so perfectly adapted is it to its purpose, and beautiful and artistic withal. Mr. Robertson is a father to the hospital, and all connected with it. He is not only "Santa Claus," but "Fairy Godmother" as well, and it is an open secret that the artistic and beautiful effects in the decoration and details of the residence are owing in large measure to the personal interest of Mr. Robertson's wife, the present Mrs. John Ross Robertson. The vista from the dining-room, the reading-rooms and libraries, the bedrooms and reception-rooms, the kitchens and trunk-rooms, the maids' parlor, the swimming bath—everything, once seen, will not be forgotten, so pleasing are they all, and so perfect. Mr. Robertson has built this noble residence as a memorial to his late wife, the first Mrs. John Ross Robertson, whose untimely death deprived Canada of one of the kindest, most noble-minded and public-spirited of her daughters. To all those who still remember her (and they are many, both in Toronto and elsewhere), this memorial will be a source of affectionate satisfaction. To her and to her husband, John Ross Robertson, this residence, and the hospital with which it is connected, will ever remain "*Monumentum aere perennius.*" —*The Canadian Nurse,* Feb., 1907.